

Graphical presentation of the PRIMavera user engagement activities

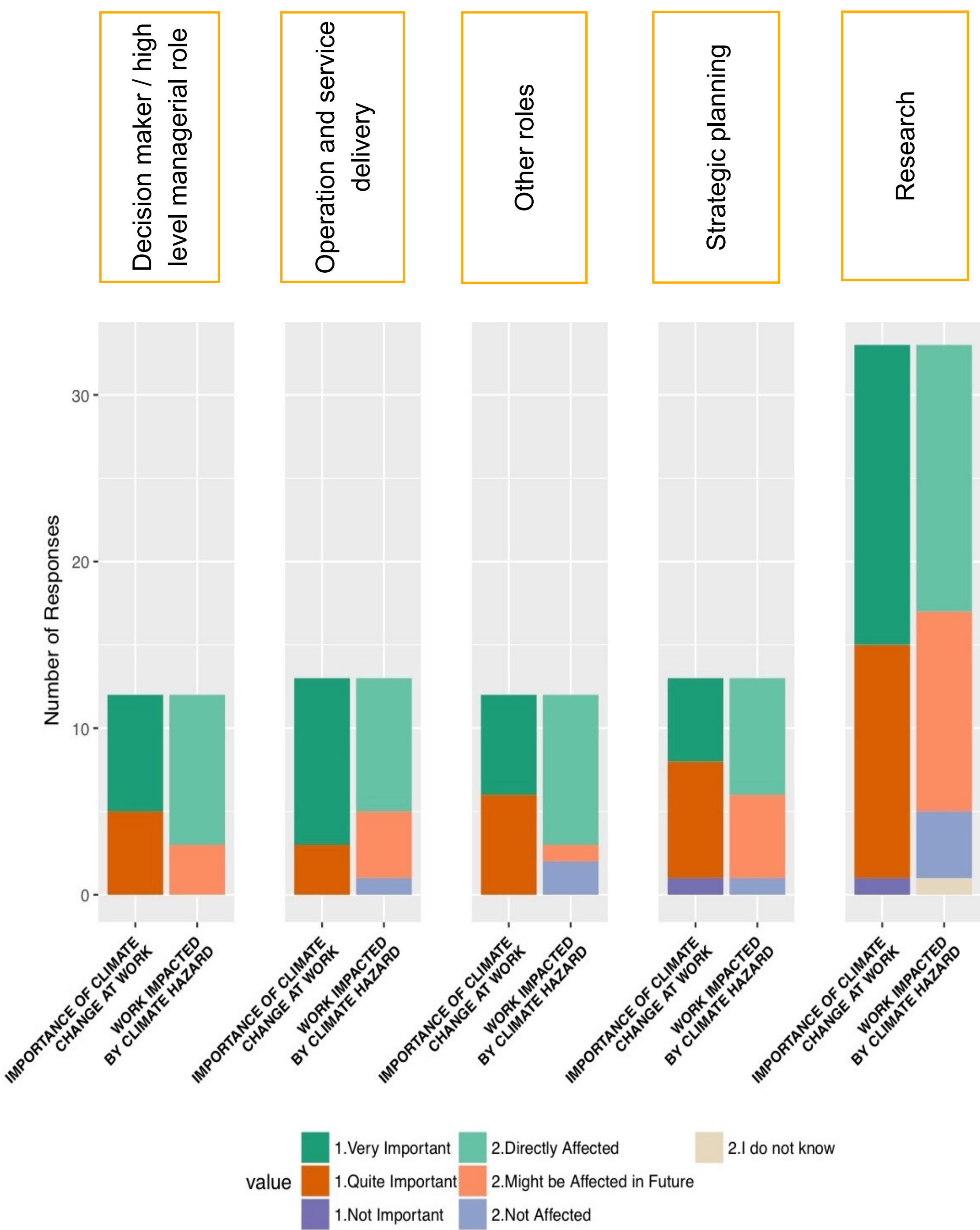
Dragana Bojovic¹, Niti Mishra¹, Isadora Christel¹, Erika Palin², Galina Guentchev²

¹Barcelona Supercomputing Center, ²Met Office



PRIMAVERA survey

Importance of climate change and impact of hazards on the participants' work



Negative effects hazards

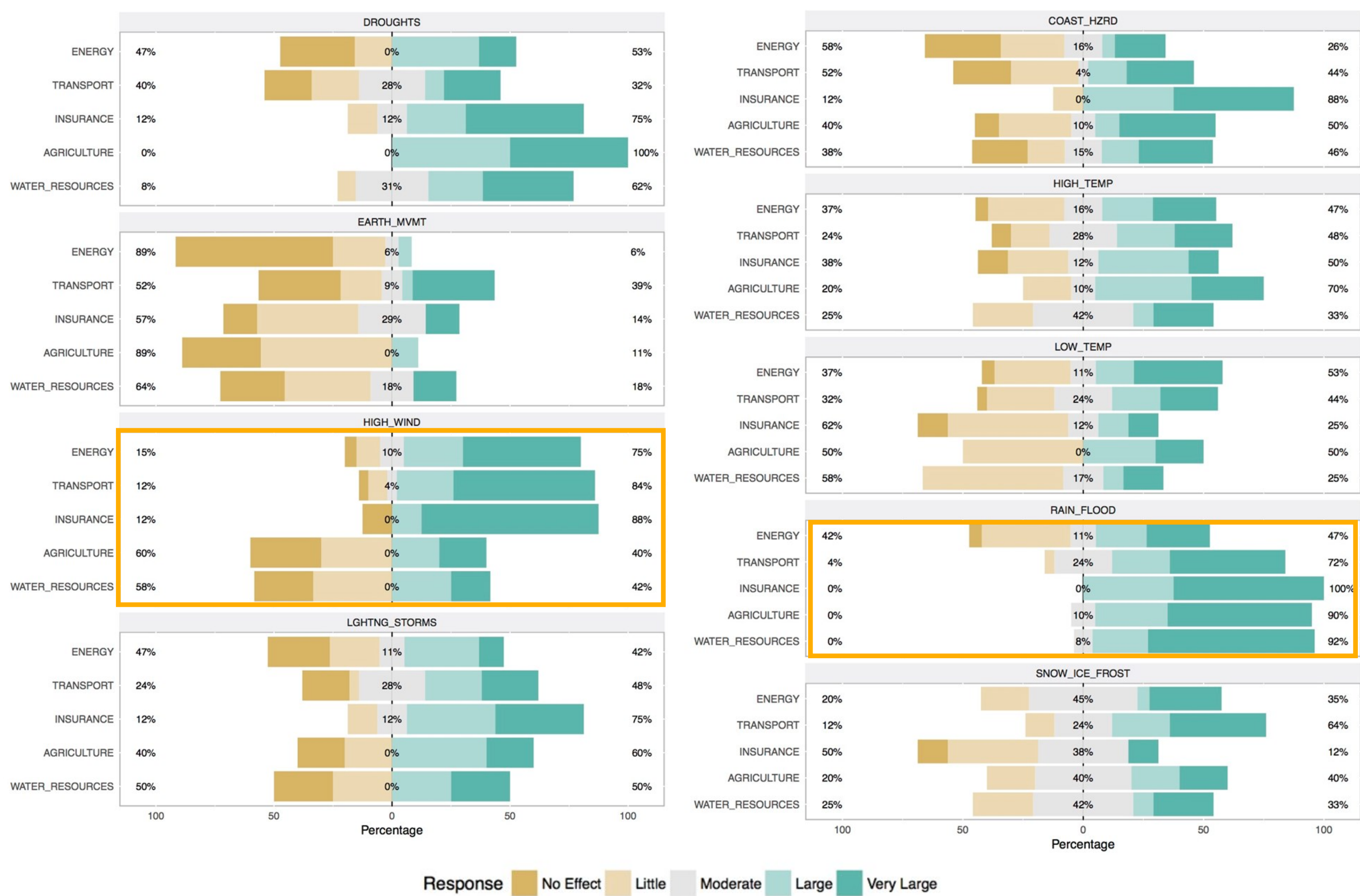
HIGH_TEMP -	3.4 (1.2)	5%	23%	23%	24%	24%
LOW_TEMP -	3.2 (1.3)	4%	39%	15%	18%	24%
SNOW_ICE_FROST -	3.5 (1.2)	1%	20%	36%	13%	29%
RAIN_FLOOD -	4.1 (1.1)	1%	11%	13%	25%	49%
COAST_HZRD -	3.1 (1.6)	21%	24%	9%	15%	31%
DROUGHTS -	3.4 (1.4)	15%	13%	16%	25%	31%
HIGH_WIND -	3.8 (1.5)	12%	15%	4%	23%	47%
LGHTNG_STORMS -	3.2 (1.5)	20%	15%	14%	30%	22%
EARTH_MVMT -	2.3 (1.4)	40%	29%	10%	4%	16%
	Mean (SD)	No Effect	Little	Moderate	Large	Very Large

Percent

40 30 20 10 0

Challenges and how we address them

Sectoral differences



Discover more about PRIMavera



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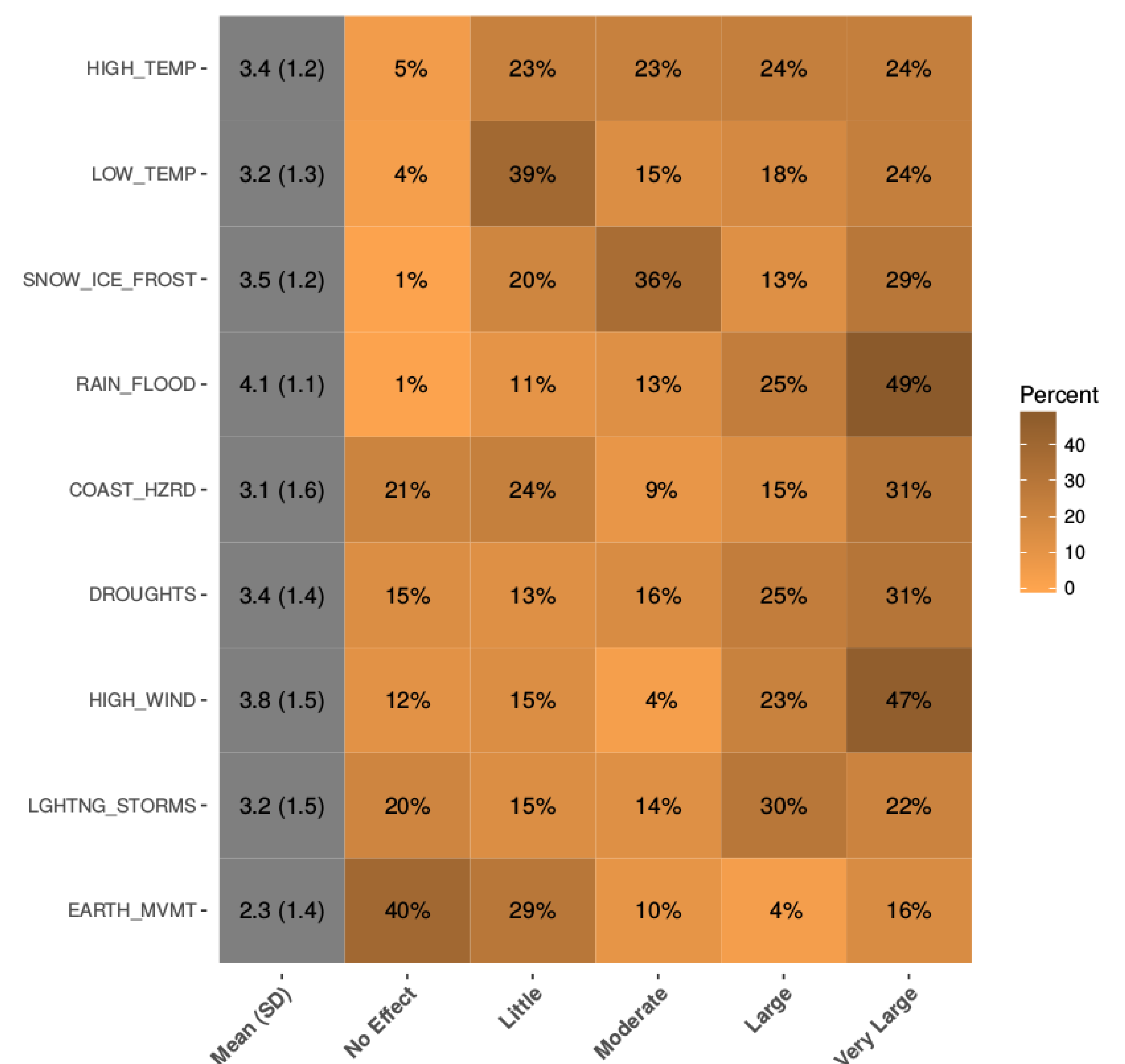
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PRIMAVERA survey

- * The survey was distributed using diverse communication channels and run for three months
- * **83 completed responses** came from 12 EU countries
- * Participant worked in the following **sectors**: transport, energy, natural environment, water resources, health, agriculture, urban, insurance, research, meteorology and climatology, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk reduction.
- * Weather and/or climate (climate change) were very important for the work or for the professional decisions of 55% of the participants and important for 42%
- * Weather and climate **information is used for** research activities, immediate or short term planning and operational activities, to raise awareness outside of the organisation, and for other purposes
- * Besides guidance & descriptive information, data & technical information, visualised information, and trainings, participants would also like to receive information about uncertainty, easy access and download of data, and observation data
- * 70% of the participants would like to receive occasional information and updates about PRIMAVERA—they are added to our **PRIMAVERA UPDATES mailing list**

Negative effects hazards



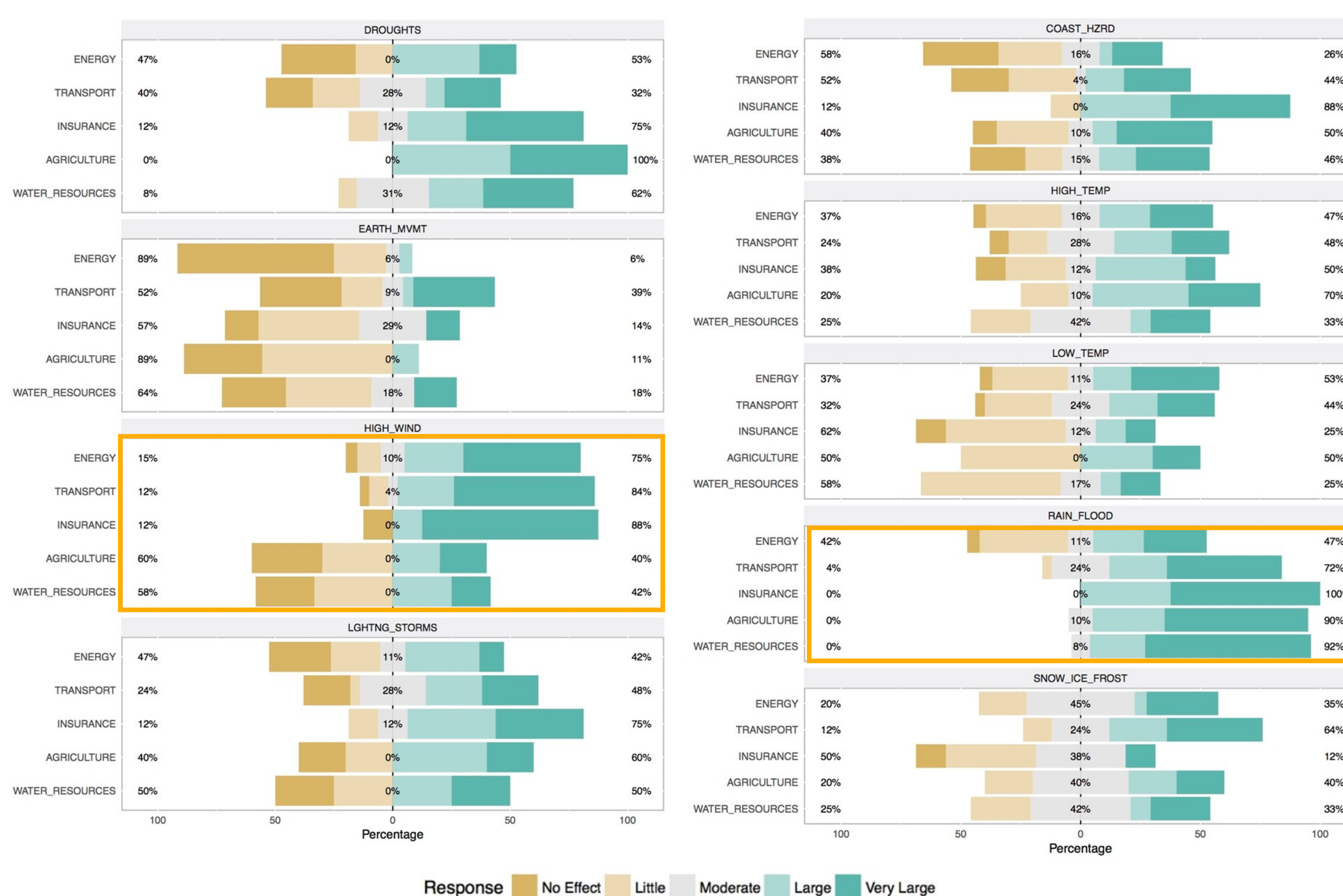
Challenges and how we address them

- * **Misconceptions** about what type of information can be gained from the next generation of climate models—PRIMAVERA is not simply about increasing resolution, but rather about evaluating whether higher resolution *adds value* in terms of the representation of physical processes. More advanced users might have understood this more subtle aspect. However, some users would have understood it in terms of its “basic” meaning: having access to more localised data outputs
- * **Raw PRIMAVERA data**—Some users are interested in using PRIMAVERA data for in-house impact models rather than relying on pre-produced figures or reports produced by PRIMAVERA. These participants mainly prefer to tailor data specifically to their needs – e.g. running climate models themselves – rather than to use ready-made datasets.

Our response:

- * Further, more **profound user engagement activities**: workshops, webinars/virtual meetings (general and sector-focused) and training material to explain the idea behind new climate models
- * Development of **Guidance note on sharing PRIMAVERA data** for future use in collaboration with stakeholders
- * **One-to-one user engagement**, building focused relationships with the “champion users”

Sectoral differences



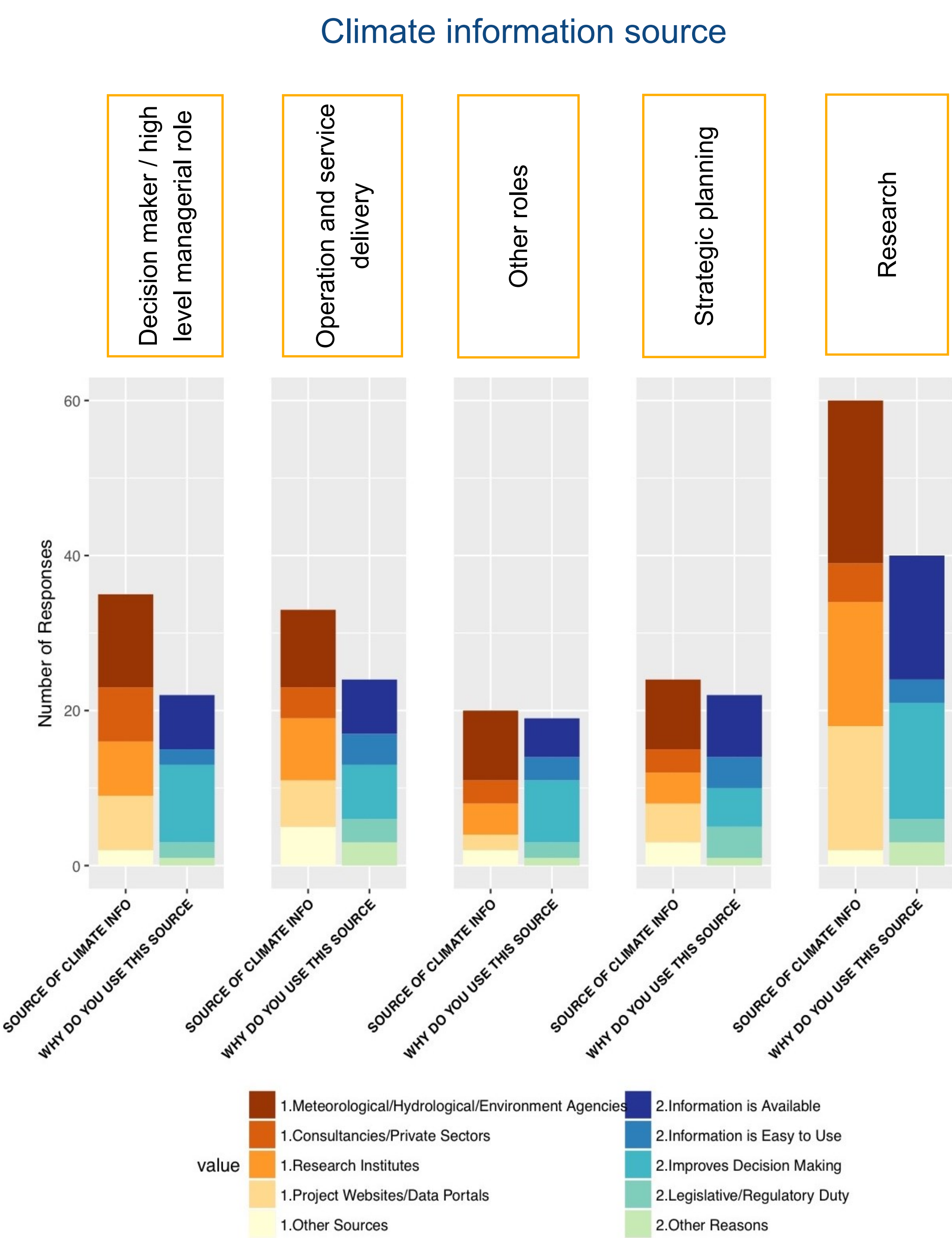
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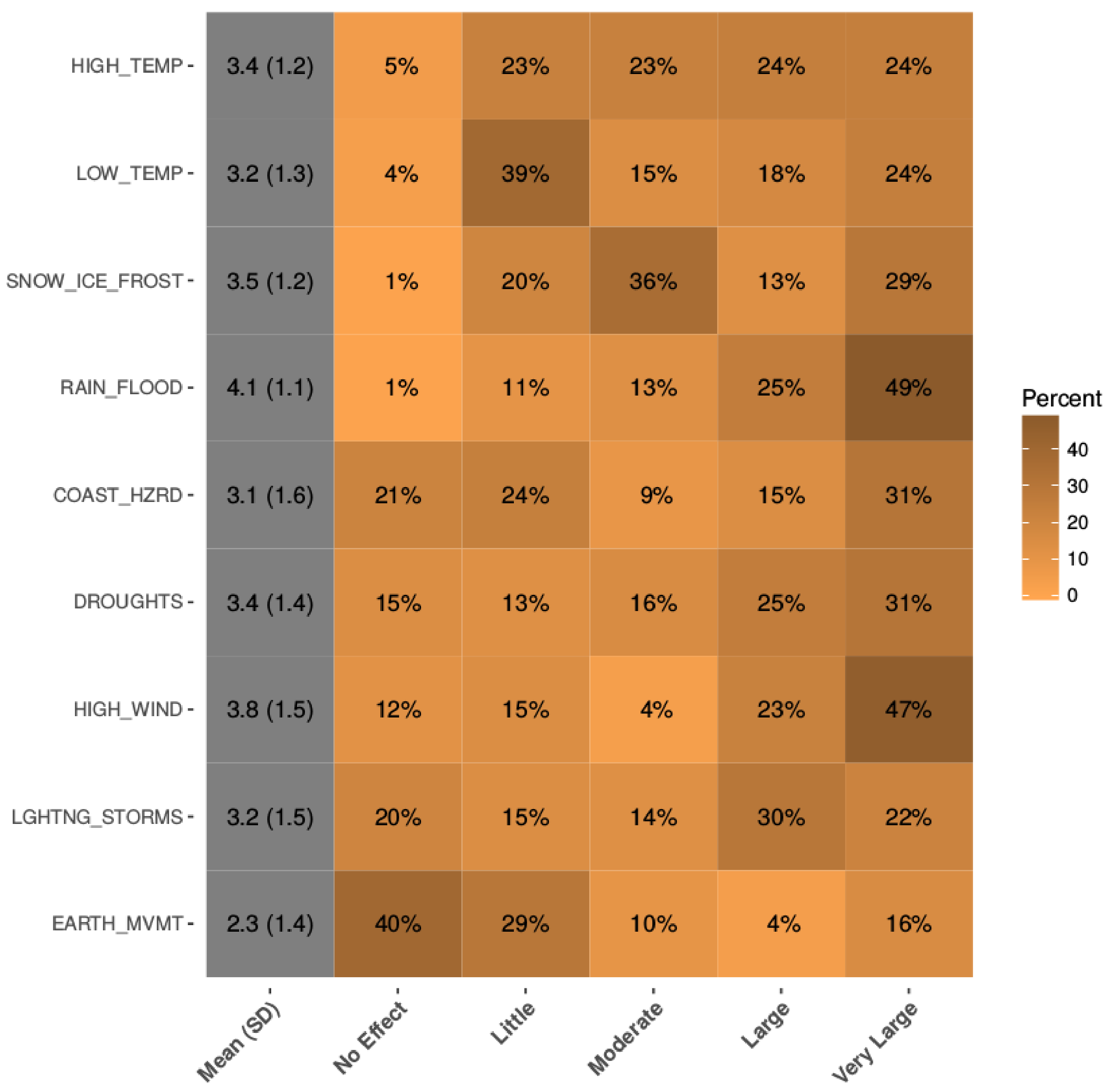
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PRIMAVERA survey



Negative effects hazards



Challenges and how we address them

Quotations from the interviews

“Often we just want access to raw data because that’s what is usable for us.” *Energy systems researcher*

“We are really more interested in the raw data, so full datasets of few variables, both high temporal and spatial resolution of all the simulation period.” *Expert researcher in Energy Meteorology*

“It tends to be that better resolution you have you tend to get better performance in terms of absolute bias reduction.” *Energy systems researcher*

“Data on the extremes is most important.” *Transport consultant*

“Not only the daily extreme but if we can have the hourly extreme” *Energy consultant*

“We have very normal computers and we are getting increasingly large datasets. It is difficult for us to manage the amount of data that comes with large ensemble of daily data for a large region.” *Consultant in water management*

“I want a lot of guidance and descriptive information – the basis for the information that’s being provided, what factors it did and did not include, to understand how it can be appropriately applied.” *Transport researcher*

“Each event is unique and we try to learn from data, from weather or climate or hydrological data, and to capture these events that in fact are all unique like fingerprints.” *Hydrology researcher*

Sectoral differences

